

ESTABLISHED 1848

RURAL
WORLD

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC

Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1900.

Volume LIII., No. 50.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

NORMAN J. COLMAN, Editor.

Published weekly at 721 Olive St., Rooms 1212, 1214, 1216 and 1218 Chemical Building, corner Olive and Eighth Sts., St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar a year. Eastern Office, Chalmers D. Colman, 530 Temple Court, New York City.

Letters should be addressed to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 721 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Advertising rates furnished on application. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the United States.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Every subscriber will confer a great favor by helping to add new subscribers to our list. By sending a NEW name with his own the two can be had for only one dollar, and he can add other NEW names at fifty cents each as TRIAL subscribers, but no commission allowed at these very low terms. Renewals, unless accompanied by a new subscriber, must be at one dollar each. See address tag on each number, and don't fail to send renewal before the month named closes, or name will drop from the list. Do the best you can for the best and cheapest weekly farmers' paper published.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 8.—The main building of the State Agricultural College, at Ames, Ia., was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$50,000. No insurance.

THE MISSOURI DAIRY MEETING

At Kansas City, December 20-22.

The Missouri Dairyman's Association, which will hold its eleventh annual convention at the Centropolis Hotel, Kansas City, Dec. 20-22, 1900, has become during the ten years of its existence a strong factor in the work of developing the agricultural resources of Missouri. This association was organized in Kansas City in the fall of 1890, with less than twenty men present, and now it returns to that city to celebrate the tenth anniversary of its birth in a three-day convention with a promise of a thousand people in attendance. On the program are speakers who are dairy experts in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, and the best information possible to modern dairymen obtainable will be presented.

A fund of \$500 has been raised from which liberal premiums will be awarded to exhibitors of butter and cheese. There will be exhibits of dairy machinery and supplies of the most up-to-date character. A rate of one and one-third for the round trip on the certificate plan has been granted by all the railroads in the State.

All who are interested in the dairy industry, and can possibly do so, should attend this meeting. Application for program and butter and cheese entry blanks should be made to Levi Chubbuck, Secretary, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

THE FARMER'S INFLUENCE.

The Grout Bill—Rural Free Delivery.

Farmers as a class are prone to murmur that they are restricted in power, and do not secure the legislation either state or national that is needed to advance agricultural interests. Yet the strong voice in Congress for the Grout Bill on Dec. 8, a bill that was opposed by well-lined pocketbooks, proves that if farmers will persistently urge just claims that they can accomplish what they will. Let farmers intelligently inform themselves as to their needs, and then push with the same business-like tactics which are pursued by men in other activities and the farmers will be heard in the legislative halls of the country.

Then the influence of the farmer is again noted in Postmaster General Smith's report to Congress on "Rural Free Delivery," which he says "has now been sufficiently tried to measure its effects. The immediate and direct results are clearly apparent. It stimulates social and business correspondence and so swells the postal receipts. Its introduction is invariably followed by a large increase in the circulation of the press and of periodical literature. The farm is thus brought into direct daily contact with the current and movements of the business world. A more accurate knowledge of ruling markets and varying prices is diffused and the producer, with his quicker communication and larger information is placed on a surer footing.

"The value of farms, as has been shown in many cases, is enhanced. Good roads become indispensable, and their improvement is the essential condition of the service. The material and measurable benefits are signal and unmistakable.

"But the movement exercises a wider and deeper influence. It becomes a factor in the social and economic tendencies of American life. The disposition to leave the farm for the town has a familiar effect of our past conditions. But this tendency is checked, and may be materially changed, by an advance which conveys many of the advantages of the town to the farm. Rural free delivery brings the farm within the daily range of the intellectual and commercial activities of the world, and the isolation and monotony which have been the bane of agricultural life are sensibly mitigated.

"It proves to be one of the most effective and powerful of educational agencies. Wherever it is extended, the schools improve and the civic spirit of the community feels a new pulsation. The standard of intelligence is raised, enlightened interest in public affairs is quickened, and better citizenship follows.

"The benign influences of our free institutions diffuse themselves widely and impartially, but the arm of the Government is directly felt at few points. The mail attests the visible presence and service of the Government, and not least among the merits of the rural free delivery is its creation of the satisfying conviction in the farmer that he shares with the townsmen the manifest advantages of which the Government is the direct minister. He feels that the organized and helpful agency of his country comes to his door, and the effect is to stir his conscious pride and stimulate his loyalty and patriotism.

"With all these results clearly indicated by the experiment as thus far tried, rural free delivery is plainly here to stay. It cannot be abandoned where it has been established, and it cannot be maintained without being extended. It is a service in which there can be no backward step. Those who enjoy its advantages will not consent to surrender them, and every new route creates a demand from contiguous territory for the same privileges.

"We are thus confronted with the problem of gradually extending the delivery service over the whole area of the country where it is physically feasible or where the population is not so sparse as to make it unreasonable. A project of such comprehensive and colossal character may seem formidable and deterrent, but while its difficulties are not to be underestimated they are shown, when examined in the light of practical tests, to be far from insurmountable."

PRICKLY PEAR PICKINGS

In Missouri and Ohio.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Fall pastures have been good. About two acres out of twelve sowed to clover had a good crop this year; but where clover failed to show up well, timothy generally has a start, and we hope for seasonable winter and spring weather that we may have a hay crop, the first the land has had since first cultivated.

Walking over the row of Bermuda grass the other day when the ground was soft, showed the firm compact nature of its growth, and I do not wonder at the difficulty of extermination when once it has a fair chance. But no worry attaches to this tenacious quality as several acres of hillside land that wash badly will be gladly spared for use.

It is a pleasant sight to behold the thriftiness of the self-seeded sand vetch patches, which are now working on the third year of independent sovereignty. Rye sowed in September covers the ground and will furnish large amounts of greenness this winter. When in Ohio in August I attended a county fair with my wife and daughter, and the result justified the doubts. In Horticultural Hall was a fairly good exhibit of vegetables and seeds, all by one man. In the main exhibit hall were creditable paintings (most if not all by one individual) and art work of various kinds. Two local carriage factories had good showings, and several farm implement factories were well represented. But the two pre-eminent agricultural exhibits were to be found in various gambling devices, and on the speed ring. Of the former there were a dozen or more, each apparently giving ample proof of the saying: "A fool and his money are soon parted."

The race was good and all right in its place; but that place certainly ought not to be the head and front of a county fair in a rich and prosperous community, where a great deal of fine stock is raised. Of late years, however, that fair is reported as simply a horse-racing, betting and gambling concern, and though the claim was made that the proximity to Columbus and the state fair rendered a fine stock show an unprofitable venture, yet a report was current that unless the management received more satisfactory returns than for several years past, the fair would "go up the flume." So note it, and the sooner the better. The state fair is said to be specially good on agricultural and anti-gambling lines, but a 30-day round-trip ticket waits for no man, or fair, either, for that matter; so I left it out of my list this time, with the hope of being better accommodated if in that vicinity again.

Several things of interest I did see nearby, notably some of Mr. Kiever's Poland-Chinas, and Mrs. Kiever's chickens of high feather, neither of which need any notice from correspondents of the RURAL WORLD, as the Kiever name is a household word with every reader of that paper. A brother to a \$30 Buff Cochins was a fine looking bird, and yet he looked much like a chicken after all, which reminds me of our neighbor who seemed shocked at our paying fifty cents for a Plymouth Rock rooster, yet exceedingly glad to secure some eggs for hatching and then claiming with considerable loftiness of expression that she "had just as fine a cockerel" (one-half blood) as our full-blooded one, and she had got the eggs from us. When does forbearance cease to be a virtue?

A hundred-dollar bird which Mrs. Kiever had raised hardly paid for the care she had taken in caring for him. In severe winter weather special pains had to be taken that no draughts or dampness should endanger his health, and he could "walk out" only on pleasant days. Here is a woman who in 17 years has built up an enviable reputation for pure-bred poultry by the eternal vigilance that all success demands; yet some of her townsmen resent her refusing to sell eggs at regular market price, or protecting herself by pricking the shells before selling in the grocery store. While in Fayette Co., I saw two methods of handling the milk from about 25 Jersey cows. One was a little creamery, with a one-horse power engine for power (I was almost going to say a one-horse man) and a small sized DeLaval separator, a churn and an ice cream freezer for finishing the product. Files and dirt abounded, and a feeling of relief was experienced as we escaped from the odors. The other was a partly above-ground cellar, clean and cool and sweet, where the Cooley creamer was used and the cream skimmed 24 hours after setting, and sold at a city four miles away for 50 cents a gallon, netting more than if made into butter and sold at 25 cents a pound, to say nothing of the extra labor involved in butter-making.

The full cream is too rich for ice cream, so some milk is included at the 50 cents per gallon rate; and where from 12 to 20 gallons a day are sold, the income is something tangible. Hearing from other sources of the melancholy shut-in-ness of the owners at morning and evening milking time, I had formed a somewhat skeptical opinion of their dairy business, but when hearing them dilate upon the profits and seeing the way in which things were managed, from the gentle treatment of the calves (each knowing its own name) to the milking of the cows, my views changed, and I could not help contrasting the two methods of handling milk that I had seen, much to the disadvantage of the first. Years ago these cream makers made butter, and during a stock sale which was attended by a representative of the RURAL WORLD, who was furnished their butter at the restaurant in Washington, C. H., he remarked that it was the best butter he had ever eaten! The farm on which these Jerseys are kept was said to be one of the poorest in Fayette Co., about 15 years ago. Now it is one of the best and improving.

Verily the hoof of the dairy cow brings forth joy and fertility, not to speak of cash. Happy is that man who hath his stable full of the right kind.

Not having equal market conditions for milk or cream in Missouri, I remarked that it seemed as if the cream makers were bringing in more ready cash than cows. This cream seller replied: "What better use can you make of skim milk than to raise hogs on it?"

Jerseys (both hogs and cows) are his favorite, and he sold 135 hogs that averaged 147 pounds apiece. If I remember correctly, one of his cows with one injured teat is a 24-pounder. His cows are not bags of bones, like some seem to think, inseparable from extra dairy qualities, but are comely and gentle. Fine stock is almost as good as folks and a right-hearted person feels himself in good society when surrounded by such.

Oregon Co., Mo. RALPH T. HOYT.

CHANCES FOR THE BOY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Ever since I read Mr. Hamlin's letter and the responses to it, I have been much interested, having observed similar cases among my once neighbors.

A Mr. Hall owned a pretty good farm, fairly well stocked, also had necessary farming implements and good outbuildings, though the house was rather indifferent. He was just making calculations about putting up a comfortable dwelling, as he was out of debt, when an adjacent farm (only a fence between) was put upon the market. Mr. Hall bought it, mortgaging his homestead heavily to pay the first installment, trusting, like Mr. Hamlin, with the help of his sons, or "more strings to pull" and a chance for more money, to pay for it.

For a year or two after this wheat did not do so well, and prices did not come up to Mr. Hall's expectation, and, of course, the value of land depreciated in proportion. This was just at the close of the Civil War; and although he had "strings to pull," the cash did not come as expected, nor could the obligations be fulfilled. Finally the mortgagees took the farm back, keeping what had been paid on the farm, thus leaving Mr. Hall with the indebtedness upon his homestead and his new house a glimmering in the distant future. His sons were nearing manhood's estate, while Mr. Hall and his wife were nearing old age.

Several parties in Pennsylvania and Ohio wishing to have a farm for each of their sons located near the parents, sold out and came West with their wagons. Some went to Wisconsin, some to Illinois; some to Missouri and some to Nebraska. They bought land enough so each son could have adjoining farms. In a year or two the sons became dissatisfied and moved to where could be found the "golden pot at the juncture of the rainbow and the earth;" some even returning to the East, leaving the old man to "pay the piper."

Hamlin's sons would leave their father under such conditions; yet we do know that such has been done in the past, is being done in the present, and will be done in the future.

Parents believe that their own children are right, and will only do the thing that

is right, when they are prompted by the laudable desire to give a helping hand. But we find too many cases where the helping hand has been extended so often, that the spirit of self-reliance has never been cultivated, the sons never having been given the opportunity to develop this characteristic, having always had all demands supplied by the parents.

THE EDUCATIONAL PHASE.—Often have I given parents the advice to give their children good educations, even if they should never be able to leave them a penny of money. In Mr. Hamlin's case giving an education would be on a par with buying a farm. A boy who at 16 years of age has acquired as good an education as can be secured at the country school will show to parents whether he has an intense desire for an education, and is improving present advantages. If the boy has, as Mr. C. A. Bird expresses it, "grit in his gizzard," combined with a healthy body and a sound constitution, he will daily make advancement even at home. In these western states in particular, the opportunities are, we might say, unexcelled in their advantages to the poor boy for gaining an education.

Many instances can be found at the present time in our State University of Nebraska, and also at the universities of other states, of young men who are acquiring fine educations, whose fathers are unable to give them financial help. There is one young man here at present, the son of a farmer, who is able and willing to assist his son, who is now attending a business college, yet he refuses to avail himself of his father's help; he prefers to "paddle his own canoe." Many young men here are working at spare times for their board and lodging while carrying on their studies. Generally men who have worked along in this way are the brightest ornaments in their particular professions. History mentions hundreds of them. How did Lincoln and Garfield get their educations? Neither was raised in the "lap of luxury." For the young man the farm or the education is within his grasp if he makes the firm resolution—will. Then with a little advice and the help given if possible, the goal will be reached. JOHN BETHUNE, Lancaster Co., Neb.

NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: ARTICHOKES AGAIN.—Perhaps I am prejudiced against this vegetable, but it is a fact that nothing will induce my hogs or those of my neighbor, to touch them; we have tried them on at least seven lots of hogs of all sizes, and at all seasons, and they absolutely refuse to eat them. As Mrs. McVey says: "The red heifer and the chickens" are then graciously, and I am not sure but they would make a good run or refuge for fowls, as they grow very large and chickens seem to like their shade.

PERSONAL.—Thank those who have kindly noticed my work in the RURAL WORLD. I write regularly for seven or eight periodicals, and the work for each of them is, necessarily, in a different vein. I really enjoy my work for the RURAL WORLD better than any other I do, on account of the very thing Mrs. McVey writes of; it partakes of the nature of personal correspondence, and we all like to get letters full of allusions to matters and things we are familiar with. The "personal element" (your own words, Mr. Editor) dominates all others, and in your paper, and in a department in another, which department I have the honor to edit, I try to keep this at the front.

Part of my work is of a technical nature. It is much easier to sit down and write matter of this kind, although in it we must deal with scientific truths of such a nature that a single incorrect statement will bring down on the writer's head the wrath of a dozen critics, than it is to write of common everyday affairs in an entertaining way.

THE DISC DRILLS.—We have them here. They do good work in this brush where a hoe drill will clog badly. I think they are heavier draft than the hoe drill, and they do poor work on stony land, where the other works well. If I were buying a new drill to-morrow it would be of the hoe pattern.

BONE DUST.—"Cherry Dell," are you not making a mistake in abandoning the bone dust? We use it here on our rich loam. I know of its use on very thin clay, and again on sandy soil, and it pays well in every instance. Try 120 to 160 pounds per acre of acid phosphate, carrying 15 per cent soluble and reverted phosphoric acid and costing \$15 to \$16 per ton before you quit its use. You may be using a goods carrying 6 to 8 per cent such goods cost too much for the benefits they give, in most places.

HESSIAN FLY.—Yes, we had better risk J. Frost, Esq., than Professor C. Eldomyia, Destructor. I was over my wheat field to-day, December 4, and find the wheat sown Oct. 10-12, in fine condition to stand the winter; while that of a neighbor, sown Sept. 25-28, is badly damaged by the fly. There is none in mine, but my neighbor's will bring forth flies enough in April to infect mine unless the weather is such that the insects are not able to reach my field.

BILLS OF FARE.—I have not time to look up the start of that controversy between Messrs. Bird and Wing; but the former is right in saying that in every city or large town a man can get a substantial meal for about 15 cents. Try it over at Champaign, Mr. Wing, as I know they

did set a good steak and a roll with potatoes and coffee, for 15 cents a few years ago. For several years I have been putting up when in Cincinnati at one of its best \$2 per day hotels; I get \$1.50 rates as a regular customer. A gentleman who was fully informed in regard to the matter, told me that that hotel concern furnished ranges and fuel, dishes, napkins and other table linen to a catering company, and also furnished table servants or waiters. The company furnished provisions and cooks and got everything ready for the table guests at 19 cents a meal. Let me say that this hotel is noted far and wide for its excellent table, and its "menu" consists of all kinds of game and fish in season, two or three kinds of soup, meats and vegetables of all sorts, in fact, excepting for "style," it is fully the equal of the \$3 to \$5 per day hotels of any city.

When traveling about in Institute work I notice that we usually get the best entertainment in country towns where the charge is a dollar a day; and when we strike "cities" of from 2,000 to 5,000 people, and find the charges doubled, the meals are not so good. Once I remember that my associate and myself were forced to pay \$2 a day, and in addition were each charged 25 cents per night for two sticks of rotten wood as "fire extra." It was zero weather, but I would have gone to bed cold if I had known of the extra charge.

"FARMER" of Cassville, Mo., gives good advice, right in the same line as mine, when I wrote of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, a few weeks ago. He does well to advise against the land agent. Better go to some farmer who is interested more in inducing good men to settle near here, than in selling land at a profit to himself. Such men may always be found by asking the P. M. or some merchant to direct one to the "best farmer in the section," or to "some man who does not want to sell out."

C. D. LYON.

MR. HAMLIN'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Of Favours From Correspondents.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I would be very ungrateful, indeed, were I not to express my thanks to Messrs. Bird, Deden, Linton and others for the good advice they gave me, and especially to Mr. Wade. I thought his advice was extremely good. I want to tell you I did not make the change I spoke of, and since I have read those letters I am fully determined not to go in debt to any great extent to get more land to cultivate.

I have come to the conclusion there is no limit to the possibilities of a farm. I believe the most of us farmers do too much skimming and not enough thorough work. My observation has been that there is a great deal to be gained by doing everything when it ought to be done, and that you cannot do when you try to spread yourself over too much territory. For instance, I intended to sow a piece of ground to timothy and clover this fall, and commenced plowing it just after harvest, but failed to get it all plowed before it got too dry. The last land I plowed before I sowed it. I worked it all down as fast as I plowed, and sowed it the first days of September. Now I have the prettiest stand on the early plowing, and scarcely any on the last land, simply by not plowing the land when it should have been. I will report next spring how the clover stood the winter.

One of my neighbors has a wheat field that I will give an account of next harvest. He took clover seed after taking off the seed crop, and sowed it up and sowed the wheat broadcast and harrowed it in and it looks splendid. I believe if he had drilled it he would have put it in just right.

Mr. Linton says I should view my questions from several points, which is right. I find that there is but one drawback to my farm, and that is it is so far from market—about 10 miles from the railroad. But we get everything to market, and I find there is none so far from market as the one that has nothing to sell. Montau Co., Mo. B. HAMLIN.

A FIRE AND ITS MORAL.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The cry of fire is alarming at all times; but when one is aroused by the explosion of a lamp and hears the distressing cry of "Oh! plaid come quick!" and sees that wicked, lurid light flash through the rooms, it is terrifying. At least we thought so Saturday night, Dec. 8. Fortunately, there was plenty of water in the house, and after the first wild rush we settled down to business and soon had the fire put out. No one was seriously hurt. We will look to the insurance company for material repairs and nature and time will heal our burnt hands.

MORAL.—We shall always keep a good supply of water in the house at night. In throwing water on a fire, we will use a cup, dipper or the hands; beginning on the outside and avoiding throwing water on the oil, which spreads the fire. We will not try to tear down a burning lace curtain as we might grasp a flame. It burns very fast. Should we get burned we will smear the white of an egg on the burn two or three times and sprinkle soda or flour over it, then bind it up and leave it so until healed. C. A. BIRD, Vernon Co., Mo.

The RURAL WORLD sympathizes with Mr. Bird, and is glad to know that all damages occurring from the fire will be recovered or will recover. The moral is especially pertinent. We hope all RURAL WORLD readers will note its timely hints.



THE SILVER CUP

That will be given into the custody for one year of the exhibitor of the highest scoring butter shown at the eleventh annual meeting of the Missouri State Dairyman's Association, at Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20-22, 1900. The cup stands 15 inches high, is gold lined and is a handsome work of art. The winner's name and score will be engraved on the cup.

Following is from the program issued by the Dairyman's Association:

GREETING

On September 24, 1890, ten years ago, less than a score of men met in Kansas City and effected a preliminary organization of the Missouri State Dairyman's Association. And now, by the cordial invitation from her officials and business men, the Association returns to the city of its birth to celebrate the first decennial anniversary of that event.

It is probable that no Kansas Cityan recalls the fact that on that September day a decade ago an organization was coming into existence that was destined to have large influence in this commonwealth; possibly not a citizen of the city was conscious on that day of what was taking place; or if so, regarded the matter as worthy of further thought. Indeed, it may be said that even by the people of the State who are directly interested in the dairy industry, little attention was given to the infant organization, and it received meager encouragement and support.

But the babe has become a ten-year-old and is now so lusty and self-assertive, so able to fight for the rights of its friends, that its existence is no longer ignored.

An examination of the following pages will, we think, in the program of papers and addresses, in the contributions to the expense and premium fund and in the advertising patronage, give much satisfaction to the faithful few who took up the work ten years ago of developing the dairy industry of Missouri and have persistently followed the purpose until now. Those who joined the ranks later will be encouraged and hundreds of dairymen who have never identified themselves with the Dairy Association will be induced to become members.

There is a great work to be done by the Missouri State Dairyman's Association before Missouri has taken her rightful place as a dairy state, and the assistance of all who are interested in the dairy industry should be given. Great effort has been put forth to make the coming meeting one which will contribute to the financial advantage and the pleasure of all who will attend. Hundreds of Missouri dairymen should be in attendance and profit by the meeting, and by their presence encourage those who are carrying on this work.

THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

In 1903 there will be held within the borders of our state the greatest World's Fair that has thus far ever been projected. What part will the Missouri dairy industry take in this affair? Will our dairymen be ready to get the part of host with credit to themselves and honor to the state? We can if we will, but to do so we must get to work at once, and earnestly. There is a patriotic duty in this connection that dairymen of Missouri cannot afford to ignore, and steps must be taken at the Kansas City convention which will give the work a start. You should be present, if only to help inaugurate that movement.

It is to the credit of the Missouri State Dairyman's Association that it was among the first of the organizations of the state to endorse the St. Louis World's Fair project, which it did at the Brookfield convention, two years ago.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Missouri has been invited to make exhibits of her products at the Pan-American Exposition that will be held next year at Buffalo, N. Y. Commissioners have been appointed to see that this is done. The Dairyman's Association has been complimented by its secretary having been put in charge of the work of getting up a Missouri dairy exhibit. Missouri dairymen should take advantage of this opportunity to show what can be done, and it is greatly hoped that plans will be suggested at the Kansas City convention looking to that end.

A DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

The Missouri dairy industry is much in need of the assistance that an intelligent, devoted State Dairy Commissioner could give. This matter will be discussed and steps taken to secure by act of the legislature such an official.

These and many other matters need your presence and attention at Kansas City. We trust you will be there.

LEVI CHUBBUCK, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.
NORMAN J. COLMAN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

Horticulture.

ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY: 46th annual meeting at Champaign, Ill., Dec. 11-13, 1900. H. M. Dunlap, Savoy, Ill., President; L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill., Secretary.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY: 24th annual meeting at Topeka, Kan., Dec. 21-23, 1900. Fred Wellhouse, Topeka, Kan., President; W. H. Barnes, Topeka, Kan., Secretary.

HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

BUDED PEACH TREES.—In reply to the one who asks about budding peach trees, I will state that I usually insert the buds in the one-year-old seedling stocks, about one inch above the ground. Plant when the buds have grown one year, just so as to have the joint even with the surface of the soil. This plan will cause the bud to sprout out again in case the top is broken off or the rabbits bark it. I have seen the trees barked all around below the bud when six inches high, so that the bud died and the sprouts coming from below had to be budded again.

APPLE ROOT ROT.—This seems to be one of the troubles we have to contend with, and on the cause of which there has been but little light thrown. Some one has just stated that it is more prevalent in orchards that are planted in recently cleared forests, and that the old roots in the ground are the cause. Perhaps so, but why does this only happen when the trees have come into bearing stage? May it not be inherent in the tree itself? In the human race we have known families in which the children seemed hearty and fresh until arriving to manhood and womanhood, when they died of consumption, none of them reaching 30 years of age.

Possibly it may be caused by a basin forming around a tree by the tree away from the ground is wet; then filling with water that freezes solid in the winter, thus compressing the tree so as to injure the bark all around. A tree may have dead bark all around its base and not show the injury in the top for months, but it is a dead tree all the same.

How would it do to graft the hardest kinds on roots, and when the trees are set out in the orchard graft them about three feet from the ground with such as we desire? If any more grafting is done by me, it will be the Duchess of Oldenburg for early varieties and the Eureka for late. The Rhode Island Greening, I think, would be a good stock to orchard on my place is five different varieties that are grafted near the ground on R. I. Greening stocks four years old. These trees were three years old when set out in the orchard, and a tree was a heavy load for me to carry up the hill, where they were planted. No one need tell me that a large tree cannot be successfully set out, but it must be properly done.

Some recommend that if a tree bear indifferent fruit, dig it out and plant a good one. This is to my notion poor advice. Graft it over and save five years' time besides the work of digging such a tree out. The grafting of an eight-year-old tree will not take more than an hour's time.

CHESTNUTS.—A subscriber asks whether chestnuts will reproduce themselves true, and quotes an eastern writer as saying that there is no more chance to get good varieties from seedlings, than there is to get a good selection from a lot of seedling apples. This may be so where a lot of seedlings are grown from poor varieties, where many varieties grow together. I know of hundreds of American sweet chestnut trees in the East all bearing nuts nearly alike, though some bear larger nuts than others.

My Paragon tree that is bearing stands alone, and I don't see why the young trees grown from its nuts may not be like it. If any inferior ones show up, the trees can be grafted and the grafts bear nuts the following year. My Paragon tree bore burs two years with dumb shells inside. My intention was to graft the tree with something else, but I failed to do it the following spring. And the succeeding fall one of my sons asked me if I knew that there were large chestnuts up in the orchard. My reply was, "Burs, but no meat in them." I was told to go and see, and sure enough, they were full. This has given me a big crop ever since. I mention this so that if others have the same experience, they must not be discouraged. Nearly a bushel of Paragons were planted a short time ago, and they were planted with the expectation of bearing good nuts.

ROOT GRAFTS.—In a recent issue of a Journal there was an article regarding apple trees shown in the office of the publication, and it is a damper on us whole root fellows. It stated that the best tree had but one inch of root when grafted, and that the poorest tree was a whole root. If allowed to graft some next spring, we shall test this matter.

A day or two ago while looking around in my peach nursery I noted that the rabbits seem to prefer the Wickson plums to all others. They have actually almost eaten them up. To show how numerous these pests are around here, those killed by my sons and grandson this fall all ready number 40. The only remedial feature in this animal is that it is pretty fat eating, and saves some dollars, that would, if not for it, have to go for supplying beef, which is scarce around here and high in price.

Nov. 2. I set out a row of strawberry plants 30 yards long. They were taken up with a clump of earth to each, and were covered at once. These plants will hardly know next spring that they were moved. To-day (Thanksgiving) turkeys will be on many tables, and other good things, of those who are able to afford them. If I were as rich as some men in our country, every poor family around me should have a turkey to-day.

Bluffton, Mo. SAMUEL MILLER.

BEST SHAPE FOR APPLE TREES.—Experiments in methods of shaping young apple trees, made by N. O. Booth, Agricultural Horticulturist at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, have yielded gratifying results which should be of value to nurserymen and orchardists. This experiment confirms what previous work at the station indicated, that a straight, central trunk and compact branches give the best results for this section of country. The open head to admit sunlight and air, so much advocated by eastern horticulturists, allows the bare bark of the tree to become too hot for its best development.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.—Take LAXATIVE BROWN QUININE TABLETS. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

THE CULTURE OF AMERICAN GINSENG.

Some Accurate Information Regarding This Valuable Plant.

The subject of growing ginseng has recently received so much attention from the agricultural press of the country and from circulars and pamphlets sent broadcast throughout the country by dealers, that hundreds of people are being induced to try its culture.

Many of the articles are written by people who have no personal knowledge of the best way to grow it, or of the profits to be derived thereby. Others are written by dealers who have seeds and plants to sell, and in both instances, as a rule, the information is second-hand and unreliable. The most extravagant figures are given, showing enormous yields produced on a given acreage and Monte Cristo fortunes to be made out of a paltry investment, while one loaf in the back yard watching the gold dollars sprouting. Certain dealers have sent out figures informing the public that \$5 invested in their seeds and plants will show a value of \$44.20 the fifth year. A million dollars made in twelve years from one thousand dollar investment is extensively advertised. A value which cannot be obtained, except, perhaps, in small quantities, in the case of the seeds and young plants, and the ratio of increase and loss is given very accurately and more extravagantly on paper. Can any of these versatile writers inform us how many parsnips can be grown on a 10 investment in twelve years, the price the roots and seeds will bring each year, and how rich a man will be at the end of that period? Certainly not. It would be absolute nonsense.

An article on ginseng entitled, "Valuable Farm Land," appeared in the "St. Louis Republic" a short time ago, and was extensively copied by other papers in the South and Southwest. Among other wild statements the writer said that seeds bring five cents each (another writer says there is unlimited demand at 25 cents each), and yearling roots 20 cents each; that the eighth year an acre should produce 3,120 roots, which sell at five cents each, giving an annual income to the fortunate grower of \$156.00 from the full crop. He further states: "Say that a seed crop of seed from one acre is available for planting. That will be 3,120 seeds. Allow for the loss and failure to germinate, 1,120 seeds. This will leave 2,000 seeds that are practically sure to germinate and create 2,000 roots. In eighteen months these roots will be ready for market, and can be sold direct to consumers, the present price being 20 cents each, or a total of \$400.00 from the given acre in eighteen months. This crop of 2,000 roots would require a space of approximately forty acres. One acre should produce 52,000 roots, which, at the market price of 20 cents each, should, after eighteen months, bring a return of \$10,400."

Could anything be more baldly ridiculous? Let us suppose that only 1,000 plants from the above success are to yield. This would mean over three billion seeds put on the market each year, which, at five cents each, would require \$150,000,000 annually to pay for them, not to mention the value of the roots. Suppose further that the ratio of increase both in yield of crops and number of growers continued the same for 25 years, there would not be more enough in the world to buy a single year's crop. China, the source of demand for ginseng, would have used all their wealth in its purchase long before the period of 25 years had elapsed.

Notwithstanding these air castles, there is an enormous profit in growing the ginseng. The best land in the world grows as in any other crop. The right conditions for its culture must be supplied, either naturally or artificially, and intelligent cultivation given. There will probably always be a good demand for the root at high prices, and it is an article commanding cash at all times.

These conditions for growing are readily found in nearly all the states of the Union, or can be produced at reasonable cost of labor and material. They may be stated in a few words: A rich, deep, well-drained and moist soil, containing abundant decayed vegetable matter, and not too heavy or clayey. Humus or vegetable mold, obtained by using decayed forest leaves, is ideal, as it is so thoroughly rotted compost. Shade sufficient to keep off the direct rays of the sun is almost necessary, particularly in sections where the heat is excessive. Add to this careful cultivation and you have the secret, if there really be any, of growing ginseng successfully. Lath covers are perhaps the best artificial shade and apple trees have been found good to keep the ground protected from the sun. At maturity the roots must be carefully and properly prepared for market, and the extra care taken to produce a fine article, clean, well-graded and perfectly dry is more than repaid by the much higher price such roots will bring.

The writer has had many years of experience growing this root, will be glad to give fuller information as to the best method to be used in its cultivation; but would warn the reader against the wildly extravagant articles that appear from time to time, and which will damage rather than help an industry that has the promise of enormous returns for the labor and expense necessary to cultivate it successfully.

Mass. HARLAN P. KELSEY.

WINTER RHUBARB.

Do you like rhubarb? Do you remember how pleasant it seemed in the early spring days, when nothing like it was to be had? Would it be pleasant to have it earlier, when the first spring frosts come on, or as winter begins to slacken its grip? Can you spare two or three hills from the garden? There ought to be plenty there so that they will not be missed. If so, go and dig up these hills, or even one large hill at the time when the ground freezes. Let it lie on top of the ground, exposed to the cold until thoroughly frozen, then take it to the cellar, banking a little moist earth around the roots. Some of the weaker crowns and roots may first be trimmed away, since they will not produce good stalks. If there is a chance in the cellar, long before spring comes these hills will produce fine stalks. They will waste no energy in extra leaf surface, nearly all will be bright, crisp stalks.

If the cellar is too cold and they are slow in coming, a barrel may be set behind the kitchen stove, one hill placed in this and a canvas thrown over the top. If the appearance of a barrel in the kitchen is objectionable a more pretentious cabinet may be made of lumber, which will answer the same purpose. Simply see that the soil is kept moist and soon there will be rhubarb ready for the harvesting. That which remained in the cellar will be along a little ahead of that outside, even if the cellar is cold, and in other cases will repay the slight effort needed to see it.

FRED W. CARD.

R. I. Agr. Exp. Station.

FIGHTING ORCHARD PESTS.

Experts Prescribe Remedies for Prevalent Diseases.

Richview, Ill., November 24.—Some time ago J. W. Stanton of this place, president of the Southern Illinois Horticultural Society, with Senator F. W. Dunlap, made a canvass over the southern part of Illinois, visiting the principal fruit-growing farms, to investigate the apple orchards affected by bitter rot and other diseases. Mr. Stanton gives out the following:

"The Illinois State Horticultural Society, with the assistance of this district, has been doing much to promote the interests of the fruit growers of the past few years, especially of the apple-growing industry, through experiments and investigations. By these societies many of the insects and fungus growths which have threatened the orchards have been successfully overcome. The two enemies most menacing to the apple-growing interest of Illinois are the apple scab fungus and the codling moth. Remedies have been discovered that greatly reduced the danger from these. The solution known as Bordeaux mixture and Paris green combined, sprayed over the trees once just before they bloom, then just after the blossom drop, followed by another spraying in about ten days, will prevent injury from codling moth. This mixture, if used in the proper time, and in a thorough manner, will also prevent the apple scab. This mixture is a solution of 4 pounds of copper sulphate and 4 pounds of lime, to fifty gallons of water, added 4 ounces of Paris green.

"This season has developed one more serious scourge, known as bitter rot. Early in September it was discovered on half-grown apples, and it is now spreading in an alarming extent. After conferring with Mr. Dunlap of the state society, we arranged a trip through the district to investigate as to the extent of the disease. We found it doing great damage, especially in orchards which had not been cultivated and sprayed. The disease seemed to check about October 1, and did not show any development after that date. From our observations and investigations we are of the opinion that when we have a wet spring, followed by extreme warm weather, the bitter rot will be troublesome hereafter. Prof. R. Stinson of the Missouri Fruit Experiment Station, reports that he has experimented with the Bordeaux mixture as a preventive of bitter rot, and will send a bulletin which will probably lead to a remedy."

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

The strawberry can be raised as easily as any garden vegetable, provided a few simple rules be persisted in. I say persisted in, because the average amateur gardener half kills the plants with cutting at first, and then, when the novelty wears off, leaves the grass and weeds to finish the job.

DON'T OVERDO.—To begin with, the amateur, eager, mouth watering for the luscious, ruby globes in prospect, is pretty apt to overdo the thing and make the plants rot. Only a small piece of ground and a small quantity of manure is needed to raise enough berries for a medium size family. Therefore, the temptation to over manure it almost irresistible. This may result in harm in various ways.

Unless the weather is favorable it is much harder to get a stand on soil heavily laden with manure than any kind. South of the Mason and Dixon line, where planting can be done in latest fall, and even in the dead of winter, excessive manuring does little harm in this respect. For then there is plenty time for its burning power to pass away by leaching before the hot, dry weather of late spring and summer. However, should planting be done south in early fall or late spring, even more care is necessary in this respect than at the North.

THE KIND OF FERTILIZER.—Now the kinds of manure which we usually recommend are stable manure and wood ashes. These are obtainable by nearly all gardeners, and used in proper quantities they really form a perfect fertilizer. Only a small piece of ground in excessive quantities will make a most rampant growth of plants at the expense of fruit. Ashes furnish the potash without which in plenty there cannot be the finest fruit. But a very heavy application of ashes has a caustic effect and hinders plant growth.

On good garden soil which has had regular applications of stable manure, it is not necessary or even wise to apply any more preparatory for strawberries. If the plot has had no recent application of ashes, a pound to the square yard may be used, provided it is thoroughly incorporated with the soil. This precaution must always be taken no matter what kind of manure is used before planting.

Vance Co. N. C. B. W. BLACKNALL.

BORERS IN TREES.—There are many orchards in Oklahoma that have suffered a heavy and unnecessary loss during the last summer from the attacks of borers. Many farmers do not notice that there is anything wrong with the trees until the leaves turn yellow and begin to fall in midsummer. After this stage has been reached, there is little hope for the tree, and it dies before frost. A glance at the tree will be sufficient to see that the bark on the trunk is dead and black in irregular spots and lines. Just beneath the dead bark is the borer's burrow filled with worm dust. The borer is too familiar to require description. He works up and down the side of the tree and finally burrows to the center. When two or three borers get into the same tree the trunk is girdled and the tree killed. In many cases the borer works on only one side of the tree.

If a large spot of bark is killed, the bark and wood begin to rot and are soon filled with a mushroom growth. This mushroom breaks through the bark of the tree and develops the fruiting portion on the outside of the trunk. The fruiting part is white and resembles that which is seen on rotten logs. If the tree dies the rot is then supposed to be the cause of its death. The rot may hasten the death of the tree, but a tree that is sound and free from blight is very seldom if ever attacked by this rot.

The best thing to do is to keep the tree free from borers and other injuries. The land should be kept free from grass and weeds and well cultivated. Good, clean cultivation is worth more than all the washes and dressings that can be applied to prevent borers. A good wash, however, will often worth more than all the washes and dressings that can be applied to prevent the attacks of borers and other insects. A one-pound can of concentrated lye dissolved in two or three gallons of water makes a very good tree wash. Another good wash can be made of one-half pint of lye, one-half pint carbolic acid, and two gallons of soft soap. These washes should be applied with an old white wash brush or a swab made of old rag tied on the end of a stick. These washes should be applied two or three times to the trunk and large limbs during the spring and early summer.

The Apiary.

BEES SOMETIMES TROUBLESOME.

We occasionally have some bother with bees in connection with sirup making, candy making, candy factories, etc. Frequently, these causes difficulties and even lawsuits, says A. H. Duff. If you find your bees are troubling anyone, it matters not how you are approached or apprised of the fact, keep down your temper, and turn in and help your neighbor out. Remember that he does not understand how to manage the bees, and it is owing to this fact he is utterly unable to cope with them. Explain to him how the matter stands as far as the bees getting a start, and how to prevent it.

Just a few days ago I was passing an establishment where sirup is made for the purpose of sweetening drinks, and the building was full of bees, the sirup jar sitting in the middle of the room, and the bees helping themselves, when a part only could find their way out of the room. The proprietor said the bees had been bothering him just that way for a week. I asked him for an empty barrel, as there was none at hand. I picked up the far of sirup, set it in the barrel, put a lid on the barrel and had everything safe in a few minutes. We closed the doors and darkened the room, left one window open an inch, and the bees came out at this opening on short notice, and the room was clear of bees. Now, this man could have never solved this problem, from the fact he did not know how, and I did know, and relieved him at once.

You can always drive bees from a room by making the room dark, and leaving just a small space or opening for them to exit. If the doors are shut, or the screens shut, and the trouble is at an end. If such work is carried on out doors without screen enclosures, it is impossible to check the trouble, and in many cases it is cheaper for you to furnish the screen work yourself than have your bees killed by the thousands. There is nothing made in bringing lawsuits against the beekeeper, and both parties should act with judgment and adjust such matters satisfactorily, for it always can be done.

GRADING OF HONEY.

Referring to your request for an expression on grades of honey, will state that in our estimation the grading rules of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association, as printed in your paper, are not sufficiently explicit, nor sharp enough in their references to quality, and, again, too strict in reference to weight, says a correspondent in "Progressive Beekeeper."

Weight: You restrict the net weight of No. 1 comb on 24-section cases to 22 pounds average, or no case to weigh less than 21 pounds. This is not necessary, for you may have 24 sections running only 20 pounds net that in all other respects would come up to the requirements of the No. 1 grade, and, in fact, we are of the opinion that it is not altogether an easy matter to average 22 pounds where separate are used, and we advocate the use of these, as the average beekeeper will obtain better results with their help, and will not suffer by such a heavy proportion of sections filled with comb. The No. 1 grade, the very best comb honey that we sold during the last season averaged but little over 20 pounds, but the honey was perfect otherwise, and no objection was made by dealers, since they are buying altogether by weight and arrange their selling price accordingly.

If the light weight were caused by imperfectly filled combs, or partly empty cells, the proposition would, of course, be different, and such stock would not come into consideration in the No. 1 grade, anyhow.

Now we do not want to be understood as advocating the reduction of the size of the section; the above remarks are only based on present grading conditions. Grade only perfectly filled sections, straightly built and well capped, should be graded as No. 1.

Honey and comb must be white. All sections must be scraped and cleaned.

Under No. 2, sections being slightly out of shape, lightly capped or showing an imperfectly filled comb, or partly empty cells, the proposition would, of course, be different, and such stock would not come into consideration in the No. 1 grade, anyhow.

Amber: Producers having large quantities of amber will do well to make a separate grade of their "No. 1 amber," which as a rule will be valued at only about one below No. 1 white, and therefore higher than the No. 2. If only small quantities it will be best to run it into No. 2. Cases: Use none but 24-section, glass front cases. Wood slide is not so objectionable if the regular case is used so that glass may be substituted at point of destination if desired. Double deckers are not to be favored in eastern markets. The cases should not weigh over 2½ lbs.

Extracted: The trade in extracted honey is growing steadily from year to year, more so than seems to be realized by western producers. You cannot get better value out of your culs (unless your home trade should take them) than by running them through the extractor, and we firmly believe that in the long run producers would benefit themselves immensely by never having any except strictly No. 1 comb go into the market, and use all the rest for extracting.

Extracted honey should be put up in 5-gallon (60-lb.) screw-top tin cans, two cases in a case. This has now become the "standard" package, and is being called for, not only all over the United States, but by European markets as well.

THE SLEEPLESS BEE.

There are not many places in New England where one should think a person could make a living out of beekeeping alone. There are not enough of the nectar bearing plants to warrant one to keep a hundred colonies, or at least we do not know of such a place, and to support a family on a less number might prove a doubtful experiment. Let the western and the southern beekeepers go into it as a specialty if they please, but we will say that nearly every farm could carry from six to 20 colonies with but little time taken from other work, and the honey they would make in a favorable season would be an addition to the luxuries of the family table and to the income from the farm. And we believe the bees in some sections are needed to pollinate blossoms of the fruit trees and in the vegetable garden.

Probably the worst insomnia on record is that of the bee, if it is true, as said by some writers, that the working bee does not sleep during the six or seven weeks which it lives after it begins storing

We Can't Give Away Anything

You pay for what you get in this world. You understand that. But as a business proposition we want you to try our great medicine for Indigestion, Constipation, Bilelessness, Sick Headache, Insomnia, "the Blues," and like complaints—

Laxative NERVO-VITAL Tablets

We know you won't buy it, until you know something about it. The best way to get you to know how good it is, is to let you try it. That's what we do. Send Stamp for "Health" booklet, and we will send you a free sample package, that you may try it yourself. We know you will always keep it in the house, if you once try it. What fairer offer could we make? At all Druggists—10 and 25 cents.

Handsone FREE! Stick Pin

If, instead of sending for a sample, you send us 25c we will send you "Health" booklet, a 25c box and a handsome gold stick-pin, set with emerald, ruby or pearl, warranted to be worth double the money. Order by number. This is an extra inducement offer. Only one pin to one person. If unsatisfactory, money returned. Send now while the offer is good.

MODERN REMEDY COMPANY, KEWANEE, ILLINOIS.

(This company will do exactly as it promises.—Editors.)

honey. It is no wonder that they die young. But we do not believe this. We cannot say that we have ever seen a bee asleep, but we think they take rest when even the honey flow is at its best. This is only a matter of degree, and the heat of the day when they find the least nectar in the blossom. They work during the night in building their comb, and they prefer darkness rather than light even for their best deeds, as may be seen by the pains they take to cover a glass in the side of a hive if the shutter over it is not kept closed most of the time. This is because the honey will crystallize if exposed to sunlight, and thus become unfit for feeding to the young brood.—Mass.

DYSENTERY.

Dysentery affects bees only while in confinement, and is first observed by bees soiling their hives and emitting a disagreeable odor. It may be caused by poor management and unfavorable conditions, as well as by poor honey and long confinement during severe weather. Should bees in the cellar show signs of being badly affected, carrying them out for a flight some fine day in winter, or warming the cellar up to 70 or 80 degrees, may help. This, of course, only applies when there are but a few colonies in the cellar, and would do harm should there be colonies not affected. In fact, it would be doubtful if anything but good settled weather in spring will affect a cure. Should any of our colonies show signs of dysentery towards spring, we simply let them alone, and when the proper time comes put them on the summer stands.

SOUVENIR VIEWS EN ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We have just received from the Union Pacific Railroad a beautiful publication containing forty colored views of scenery between the Missouri River and California. The views are the most artistic publications ever issued by any railroad company. The same will be mailed free on receipt of 4 cents in stamps for postage, on application to J. F. Adler, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo. It is well worth the money; send for it.

Pure Whiskey

Direct from Distiller to Consumer \$3.20

FOUR Full Quarts. Express Paid. We have thousands of customers in every state and want more. We therefore make the following proposition: We will send you four full quart bottles of our purest, finest, and most delicious RYE WHISKY for \$3.20. Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your \$3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than \$5.00. HAYNERS' State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies. WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS. THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 305-307 S. Seventh St., ST. LOUIS, MO. 226-232 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO. P. O. Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., N. Y., Pa., W. Va., must be for \$10.00 by freight prepaid.

FARMER'S MILLS

Grind All Kinds of Grain. Unequalled in capacity and price. Catalog & 40 descriptive charts sent free. AGENTS WANTED. W. J. ADAM, Joliet, Ill.

HAT BLEACH.

You can bleach your old straw-hat to look like new at a cost of less than a cent. Send for package of "JAVELLA" containing enough to bleach 100 hats. If no dealer, send for booklet on "Bleaching." W. J. ADAM, Joliet, Ill.

EASY HUSKING.

If you have a genuine Winco, Little Corn Husker, One Pass, husks the ear. Ask your dealer, or write for it. It is made in the U.S.A. and is the best of its kind. Circulars sent free. WILCOX MFG. CO., Ill.

GINSENG.

Complete instructions for growing this money-making plant sent for 10c. Seed 1¢ per hundred. C. D. NUSBAUM, Jonesboro, Ill.

GINSENG.

Book about it 10c. Tell how to grow it. Send for it. C. D. NUSBAUM, Jonesboro, Ill.

The Twice-a-Week Republic

Is the greatest and best of all newspapers. Its Telegraphic and Cable News Service exceeds that of any other paper. It prints the news fully; not imaginative occurrences, but domestic and world-distant facts.

Congress

Will soon be in session and questions of paramount issue will be under discussion. Now is the time to subscribe for the best medium keeping in touch with the whole world. It is DEMOCRATIC in politics but distinctly a NEWSPAPER and Family Journal.

Remember

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.00 gives you two papers each week, 104 papers a year. It is printed every Monday and Thursday. Address all orders to

THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

"Invincible, Unsurpassable, Without a Peer,"

Writes a regular subscriber, who has read it for many years, of the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

and this is the unanimous verdict of its more than half a million readers. It is BEYOND ALL COMPARISON, the biggest, best and cheapest national news and family journal published in America. It is STRICTLY REPUBLICAN in politics, but it is above all a NEWSPAPER, and gives ALL THE NEWS promptly, accurately and impartially. It is INDISPENSABLE to the Farmer, Merchant or Professional man who desires to keep thoroughly posted, but has not the time to read a large daily paper, while its great variety of well-selected reading matter makes it an INVALUABLE HOME AND FAMILY PAPER.

Two Papers Every Week. Eight Pages Each Tuesday and Friday One Dollar For One Year. Sample Copies Free.

GLOBE PRINTING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. Rural World and Globe-Democrat—Bitter Address, 21.35 Net.

Olympic Theatre, Century Theatre,

Broadway and Walnut Sts. Ninth and Olive Sts.

TWO LEADING THEATRES OF ST. LOUIS UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.

THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

FIRST-CLASS LATEST PLAYS. GREATEST COMPANIES. LEADING STARS.

BOTH HOUSES.

P. SHORT, Manager.

Century Theatre, Olympic Theatre,

Ninth and Olive Sts. Broadway and Walnut Sts.

SEEDS, WHEAT, AMBER AND BEARDED.

CHAS. E. PRUNTY, MAIN AND MARKET STS., ST. LOUIS.

RUPTURE

Quickly and Permanently CURED

REMEMBER, I have practiced right in St. Louis nearly 50 years and cured over 100,000 cases. NO PAIN. NO PAY UNTIL CURED. No Patent. Write to Dr. J. C. HARRIS, 1001 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo. for Booklet on Rupture.

W. A. LEVIN, M. D., Suite 900 Holladay Bldg., 311 N. 7th Street, St. Louis.

SEEDS THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.

GRASS SEEDS, CLOVER, PEA SEED, LAWN GRASS, BEANS, PEAS, POP CORN, BIRD SEEDS, BUCKWHEAT, BAGS, ETC.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.
 I, F. J. CHENEY, make oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm has sold and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
 FRANK J. CHENEY.
 Sworn to before me on this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.
 A. W. GLEASON,
 Notary Public.
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly through the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
 F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
 Sold by Druggists. 75c per bottle.
 Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Garland Stoves and Ranges
Were awarded first prize at the Paris Exposition for 1900 over all the world. They are made in 1000 styles and sizes for cooking and heating, and are sold by first-class store merchants everywhere. A written guarantee accompanies each one.

Fourth. Bull, over 2 and under 3 years old, H. C. Allen, Georgetown, Ky., first; H. H. Hays, Lexington, Mo., second; Bradford & Son, Cedarville, Ohio, third, 1 year and under 2 years old, C. C. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill., first; W. A. McHenry, Denison, Iowa, second; S. R. Pierce, Creston, Ill., third, Bull, 6 months old and under 1 year, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, first; S. R. Pierce, Creston, Ill., second; C. C. Fisher and Son, Botina, Iowa, third, Bull, 1 year and under 2 years old, S. R. Pierce, first; D. Bradford & Son, Cedarville, Ohio, second; A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa, third, Cow, 3 years old or over, W. A. McHenry, first; A. C. Binnie, second, Edwin Reynolds & Son, Prophetstown, Ill., third, Heifer, 18 months and under 2 years old, W. A. McHenry, first; Berry & Son, Creston, Iowa, second; D. Bradford & Son, third, Heifer, over 2 years and under 15 months old, A. C. Binnie, first; Edwin Reynolds & Son, second, Heifer, 2

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Market Report Furnished by Evans-Snyder-Buel Company.

SENT ON 30 DAYS TRIAL
The Hantam hatches every batchable egg. 50-egg size, \$6. Send \$6 for Cat. No. 18
Buckeye Incubator Co., Springfield, O.

CEDAR VIEW AND GROVE HIL

31 11

YOU CAN PREVENT BLACKLEG

Gentry Bros., Sedalia, Mo.

cedar, yale stock farm

Cedar Vale 138065, heads our herd.

pure Scotch and Scotch topped
cows of the most fashionable

Stock for sale at all times
at reasonable prices

Parties met at train. Farm
two miles out.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET OF ST. LOUIS

Shippers should see that their stock is billed directly to the

National Stock Yards.

BLACK LEG VACCINE.

48 Fifth Ave., Chicago. 519 Commerce Bldg. Kansas City, Mo. ♦

CHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

Baron Thorndale 125,000; Dark Round of April 30, 1890 at \$100, or will trade him for heifers. Also 8-year

BLACKWATER SHORTHORNS: E. M. MARSHALL, Penn.

Herd headed by the Cruickshank Bull, Orange Hero, by Godox. Females are of pure Scotch and

CRYSTAL SPRINGS SHORTHORNS

304, Kirklevington, Duke of Hazelhurst 11th, 123053 and Woodale Victor 123017. Come and see

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE!

not related to bulls. Address: PERRY HARRIS, FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, HARRIS, MO.

IDEALWILD SHORTHORNS!

dy by Champion of England. This blood made Cruickshank famous.

HORTHORNS BEDKCHIDES and JACKS

Orhorns Scotch or Scotch Top and Bates mostly. Berkshires best blood in America and England
 Ask of all agents and butchers for further particulars.


Figure 1. The study area and the location of the sampling stations.

Many ask the question, why is it that so much more general interest is taken in a sale of trotters than thoroughbreds? This is impossible to answer except that a trotter appeals more to the public, is a horse that can be made useful as well as profitable, and owners are able to drive their pets on the road, and take pleasure in trials of speed with their friends. The thoroughbred is useless except as a means of profit or honor to those who love to race merely for gain, or venturesome speculation.

In this day no trotter can win a great race unless well bred in the fullest sense of the word, because the conditions of our races call for something more than speed and a good head. "A well-bred horse," in a word, means one from a family that imparts to his descendants and every other quality that is necessary to test soundness in the track, and those that have successfully stood the ordeal of hard racing are most certain to impart soundness, symmetry, courage and good manners. The best bred ones stay the longest because of their endurance and ability to stand the pressure over a long distance of ground when the clip is the fastest.

Jean Inghelow, owned by Kopp Bros., Owensboro, Ky., was entered in the 2:30 pacing class for the \$1,000 stake at Columbus, Mo., at its meeting on August 10. The race was awarded first money, and has since been ascertained that Jean Inghelow won a matinee wagon race for a valuable consideration in the fall of 1899 at Louisville, Ky., in 2:28. The National Trotting Association that was in session in New York City last week has decided that the record that Jean Inghelow set in that race was a regular one, and that she was ineligible to start in a slower class, and that all her winnings in slower classes must be returned and redistributed, and that she and her owners be and remain responsible until she returns to the track. This time Monnett, the black son of Walnut Boy, the first money in said stake, he being second in said race, and it also gives to Capt. Porter second money, he being third in the race. These were the only two horses left in the race, besides the others having been distanced. Thus \$50 more will go to Monnett, and \$125 more to Capt. Porter.

Horse Owners! Use



COMBAULT'S
Caustic
Balsam

A Safe Sore and Positive Cure

The Safest, Most Effective and Cheapest. Take the pieces of liniment for mild or severe action. Removes Cancers or Hemorrhoids from the Neck and Crotch. SUPERIOR TO SALVE, OIL OR FIRING. Impossible to poison man or horse.

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price **\$1.00** per bottle. Sold by druggists, and by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. **Send for samples free.**

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland

While the harness horses are still busy in some of the southern states, it is probable that the records for the year will stand as follows: Trotters—Fastest 2-year-old, Walnut Hill, br. c., by Conductor, 2:20½; fastest 3-year-old, Priola, b. f., by Prodigious, 2:20½; fastest 3-year-old, Feno, br. f., by Moke, 2:10½; fastest 4-year-old, Borahia, ch. g., by Boreal, 2:08; fastest 5-year-old, Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King, 2:07; fastest aged performer, The Abbot, b. g., 7, by Chimes, 2:03½; fastest stallion, Crescous, ch. h., 6, by Robert McGregor, 2:04; fastest gelding, Abbot, b. g., 7, by Chimes, 2:03½; fastest 2-year-old, Lucille, b. m., 7, by Brumwell, 2:07; fastest 3-year-old, Lord Derby, b. g., 5, by Mambrino King, 2:07; fastest miles on one-half mile track, Alcidalla, b. m., 10, by Sir Walter, Jr., 2:12; Pacers—Fastest 2-year-old, Alice Paces, b. f., by Noblesse, 2:14½; fastest 3-year-old, The Hero, b. c., by Barada, 2:14½; fastest 4-year-old, Bonnie Direct, blk. c., by Direct, 2:05½; fastest 5-year-old, Coney, blk. c., by McKinley, 2:03½; fastest aged performer, Prince Alert, b. g., 8, by Crown Prince, 2:02; fastest stallion, Joe Paces, br. h., 11, by Patchen Wilkes, 2:04½; fastest performer, Prince Alert, b. g., 8, by Crown Prince, 2:03; fastest gelding, Hetty G., b. m., 8, by Egg Hot, 2:05½; fastest new performer, Bonnie Direct, blk. c., 4, by Direct, 2:05½; fastest mile on one-half mile track, John R. Gentry, b. h., 11, by Ashland Wilkes, 2:04½.

In view of the recent high price brought at public auction for The Abbot, the following list of trotters which have sold for \$30,000 or more at either private or auction sale, prepared by Editor Trot of the Boston "Globe," is of interest: Arion, 2:07½; bay stallion, \$125,000; Axtell, 2:12; bay stallion, \$105,000; Director, 2:13; black stallion, \$75,000; Anteo, 2:15½; bay stallion, \$55,000; Bell Boy, 2:19½, brown stallion, \$50,000; Stamboul, 2:07½, bay stallion, \$50,000; Sunol, 2:09¾, bay mare, \$40,000; City, 2:21, bay stallion, \$40,000; Maud S, 2:30½, chestnut mare, \$40,000; Smuggler, 2:30½, brown stallion, \$40,000; Nancy Hanks, 2:04, bay mare, \$38,500; Rus, 2:13½, bay gelding, \$36,000; Antevocal, 2:19½, brown stallion, \$35,000; Dexter, 2:17½, brown gelding, \$33,000; Goldsmith Malbis, 2:14, bay mare, \$32,000; Jay Gould, 2:24½, bay stallion, \$30,000; Ralph Wilkes, 2:26½;

ported coach horse—of various and diverse breeds—has, according to his oracles and champion knights, been on the verge of sweeping supremacy as coach, carriage, and phaeton horse, aires, but each succeeding year for twenty or more this flower of promise has only withered and die under the glittering and penetrating rays reflected from the brilliant escutcheon of native born trotting horse superiority. Cleveland bays, hackneys, French coach, German coach, and even the beautiful Arabian, have been pitted against the American trotter, but singly and collectively they have had to lower their colors to the Columbian "boxers," viz., American trotters, and the only way now left for the "trade" horse to get a ribbon, even at a society horse show, is in a class from which the plebeian native is forever barred. There is but one field of usefulness from which the American trotter is by nature and cultivation barred, and that is as a heavy draft horse. In all departments of equine usefulness, from winning Grand Circuit purses to drawing heavy coaches, the trotting breed affords individuals for every station, and in the especially prized class, coachers, the American trotter is in a group all by himself at the top round of the ladder. He not only surpasses in conformation and intelligence the heavy breeds, but, in the action, the density of tissue and durability. He has the best feet, the best legs, the best body, the best head, the

L. E. CLEMENT'S HORSE GOSSIP.

Editor **RURAL WORLD**: At Clinton, Mo., I found Frank Kitchen, who has about 20 trotting bred horses, headed by Woodwork Kitchen, son of Norwood, pacing 2:12½, dam by Brougham, son of Hambleton. The sire of the horse is by Nutwood, and his dam by George Wilkes. Although a pacer, he has put three trotters and one pacer in the list, giving him five standard performers. Mr. Brown is handling for Mr. Kitchen Woodwork Kitchen, a colt by him, out of the dam of Dr. Keeley, by Almont King, a son of Rebo, the Nutwood horse brought to Clinton by a preacher. Mr. Kitchen has several colts of his own, and also Monroe, Jr. This mare is by a grandson of Abdullah 15 and has a double cross to Blue Bull. Mr. Kitchen is using on his

2-year-old by Walnut Boy, dam by Woodford Knox, 2d dam by Patchen Volunteer 141, son of Godfrey's Patchen, son of George M. Patchen, dam by Volunteer son of Hambletonian, 2d dam by Mambrino Flycatcher. This was one of the mares brought out from New York, and the dam of this colt was sold at the administrator's sale of the estate of Charles H. Chappell, of New York, now owned by L. E. Sappell, at Springfield, Mo., 1884. The dam of Gyp Walnut, 2:38½. Some one selected some right good ones when they came to Missouri. The Woodford Knox mare, dam of Knox Walnut, was sold to the Chappell sale almost dead with distemper, for \$135, and afterwards fell into the hands of her present owner, Mr. John Barker of Shawnee Mound, Mo., who started her in several races. She is a handsome compact sound pacing mare.

[illegible]

Fortunately he and his ancestors are registered, and he won't be like the Seafoams, credited to a myth—or like Roy Wilkes, 2:04½, who all we can claim in the face of the Register and Year Book, his dam is said to be by Blue Bull. Or Phil, sire of Spider, 2:28; Fred Douglas, 2:17½; and Netta W., 2:10¼, who is not even given a record, is said to be by Blue Bull, although without any chance for a doubt, the black three-year-old filly taken to Columbus, Mo., in 1908, and claimed to be by Wilson's Blue Bull, is a daughter of Blue Bull 7. Moore Brothers, five miles northwest of Clinton, have a pair of matched fillies, three and four by Walnut Boy, dam claimed to be standard, that will make some millionaire a dam he will be proud of. They are matched in color and conformation. One has a white foot the other no white. It looks now as if the younger one would make the larger animal. They also have a filly in training by Walnut Boy, dam by Wilkomet, sire of Bertie R., 2:12, 2d dam by Chestnut Boy, son of Berger, 3d dam by Addison, son of Black Hawk, E. If you believe that the people of Clinton, Mo., and this fellow, 3:00, won't lose to be the fastest record of the Walnut Boys, Central Missouri will show up some good ones in the next two years, and there are several of her sires that will be sought after, because it is no trouble to get men to hunt for speed, where they or others have already found it.

Springfield is the home of Black Dick, 2:11½; Douglas T., sire of Alvin R., 2:04½; the trotter Pat Clare (d. 224), by Phallias, the one-time stallion king, and last, if not the best, time, Major Brown, by Brown Hal 16885, 2:32½. In the pacing blood, Brown Hal has 45 standard pacers to his credit, and among them the champion pacing stallion, Star Pointer, 1:59½, the only harness horse that has yet beaten two minutes. This colt is now owned by Mr. Link of the Link Milling Company of Springfield, who will give him a chance to break the track. The next two-minute horse is as likely to come from the Osark Hills as from any other part of Uncle Sam's dominion.

"Kitty Moon" was raised near Sheldon, Mo., and is not by "Charley Swift" at all—but is out of an untraced mare by a ridgling son of "Charley Swift;" also out of an untraced dam. Yours, etc.,
A SUBSCRIBER.
Sheldon, Mo., Dec. 8, 1900.

GREAT BROOD MARES.
 Editor RURAL WORLD: One of your correspondents in last week's issue, answering an inquiry as to the horses in Missouri having great brood mares in their pedigree, gives Pat Clare 23.27, only four, which does not do him justice. As a matter of fact, he has on his dam's side, 1st dam Clarinda, 2d dam Beatrice, 3d dam Mary Mambrino, and his fourth dam is Belle Wagner, dam of the famous line of horses in the same line in addition to the three mentioned, Elvira and Nathalie. On his dam's side also are Miss Russell, dam of Maud 8; Belle, dam of Hambletonian, and of Bicara also a great brood mare, and Rodes Mare, dam of Lady Thorne, making six at least on his dam's side, including the best two points in the line of the great Green Mountain Maid and Beautiful Belle—viz., Miss Russell and Beatrice.

On his sire's side there are at least two-Betsy Trotwood, dam of Phyllas, and Clara, dam of Dexter, and there may be others. This is at least right in the pedigree of Fat Clare, would his kennel at the state stables there are in the state whose first, second and third dams are in the great brood mare list. If any of your correspondents know of such.

SUBSCRIBE.

Springfield, Mo.

Mr. Charles Askins of Marion, Ill., the well-known trainer of hunting dogs, in a private letter to one of the editors of the RURAL WORLD writes: "I have had fair dogs, having won second derby at the Indiana Field Trial; second Derby Illinois, and second all-age, Illinois; second Derby, Kentucky, and third and fourth all-age, Kentucky; and shall attend the Missouri Field Trial at Fayetteville this fall. I still have."

Trade Mark  **FISTULA
POLL EVIL**

and all Blemishes on horses cured with
HAMEY'S SURE CURE or money
refunded. Removes Sores of all kinds
on either cattle, hogs or horses. Send
for 44-page pamphlet, \$1.00 per bottle by
mail. Sold by Drugists everywhere
Cures Founder and Blistering.
HAMEY VERMONT, ILL.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Thinking that you would like to hear from Rich Hill, as you had such a pleasant visit with us at the fair last fall, I take pleasure in advising you that the Rich Hill Fair Association is still in the field in the interest of good fairs, good racing, and people who can see good racing. The annual election of officers, directors, and members and the president, secretary and treasurer were re-elected, that is, Herman Loeb is still president, and John D. Moore is secretary. The matter of the management of the meeting was referred to the secretary, with the executive committee as his advisers. The racing matinee on the first of three days on or about August 29th, and the fall meeting will probably be arranged with a view to the best interests of the circuit. As the circuit is now contemplated it will probably give our date about August 29th. The racing will be the feature of the Rich Hill Fair Association and the racing matinee a special matinee of three days in June will be appreciated by the Western horsemen, as well as by the people of our vicinity.

SUBSCRIBER.

A friend of mine who tries to have ideas in variance with those of the greater percent of his fellow-creatures, wishes me to put in a plea for small horses. He seems to think they are entitled to a certain amount of space on this mundane sphere; that they are some good. Strangely enough, and I presume the fact is due to his own personal experience, he takes both an easy and an acceptable one, although I believe he thought to annoy me by the request. I have little data to write an article from, but such as I have will suffice, says George M. Hatch in "Turf, Farm and Home." Let us take Justin Morgan, the founder of the favorite himself, he could outtrot for a long or a short distance any horse in his section, or pull a bigger load than the best

of them. The little Morgans have a world-wide fame. What about that famous little bundle of wires, Goldsmith Maid, which, in her day met and defeated the fleetest horses of the entire country? The little mare, with nerves and muscles like the finest of Damascus steel, has to her credit the marvelous feat of 332 heats in 2:30 or better, and that at a time when 2:30 was not slow for any horse. This indicates to some extent her powers and capabilities. What shall we say about Bismark, 2:19½, by Standardbred sire, who was the winner in the category of small horses? He brought his owner \$1,000, and the purchase was a very profitable one. How about Hopeful, 2:14½, which for years had a faster record than any horse foaled in Maine? In fact, his record

Ada P., 2:00%. Maine's fastest pacing mare? If the little horses were cast out Ada P. would never have been known to fame. Cephus, 2:11%, the fastest Maine bred trotting gelding, properly comes in the class I am writing about, I should say. Now, I do not think these are isolated instances. Just look at many of the most famous of turf performers—those who have stood the racing test, and see if the majority of these would not come under

The small horse has less of weight to carry in proportion to his bone and muscular development, consequently there are fewer small horses which break down than of those which are larger. What class of horses do we find our physicians driving? I do not mean by this the advertising "show" teams of the city practitioners, but the useful nag of the country doctor, whose drives are from ten to fifty miles. Small horses in almost every case. The doctor may begin with large horses, but the small ones are the only ones that are in at the finish, by the plain law of the survival of the fittest.

The big, stylish horses of the city physician will doubtless be heard of as doing their twenty or twenty-five miles in two hours, but watch and see if he don't have a new team as often as two years, for our roads, hilly and broken as they are, do not admit of big horses standing up to their work. The farmer would often be the better off for employing a pair of small horses to do the work, for they will do the work and cost less, both first cost and in expense of keeping, than the Westerners. They will also move more

Don't make the common mistake of thinking that small horses are not salable. A horse weighing from 900 to 950 pounds doesn't go begging for a customer if he possesses the requisite style and action. The dealer may be "looking" for big horses, but he will buy the small one at a good price, for he can always find a place for those of the right sort, for such have their place on the road and an opportunity to win laurels in the show ring.

In 1909-to-day-what was in 1932 but hoped for is the exact standing of Axtell. We can never forget what his turf career was, but he has assumed secondary importance beside what his position as a sire now is. Eight years have brought him over fifty standard performers, with Ellorae, 2:09½; Praytell, 2: 09¾; Marguerite A., 2:12½; Tessie R., 2:12½; Axmere, 2:13½; and Axtello, 2:15, at their head. His sons and daughters are already beginning to take their places in the lists of sires and dams, and his position as a sire of uniform and extreme natural speed, is secure as one of the most remarkable living. The demonstration of this came

Early. It was confirmed in 1894, when no less than seven of his colts beat 3:30 in their two-year-old form—a circumstance unparalleled—and the returns of every after year have clinched the conviction. I chronicle this with the feeling of personal pleasure that it brings to me, because I fell in love with Astell when I first saw him, and because of my unshaken belief in that oldest and most highly-tried of breeding maxims, "Breed to the winner," of which he is one of the most striking embodiments.

Mr. H. H. Hamer. Dear Sir: I had a mare in my care belonging to Mr. H. H. Orendorf of Canton, Ill. She had an extremely bad Fistula. We tried a professional veterinary from Peoria, Ill., one claiming to be an expert in such cases, but he failed to cure her. A veterinary in Canton said she could not be cured. I am glad to say that Hamer's Sure Cure was used, and to my great surprise cured her easily. I sold her to a horse buyer for a good price. You can always rely on me recommending a medicine like Hamer's Sure Cure.

THE IOWA final report gives the yield of corn for that State as 245,065,000 bu., the largest ever raised, and of wheat 21,298,000 bu., including 20,290,000 bu. spring and 1,018,000 bu. winter.

FOR SALE!

WIND MILL POWER: | **TROTTER BRED MAR**

to barn and put a 12-foot wheel on it. The shafting is $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch steel, bolted to angle runs inside of a 12x12-inch wooden mast made of 4x4 timbers bolted together every four feet, with four-inch blocks between the timbers. The tower on barn is six feet high, with a six feet square; the mast goes through the center of the tower and is placed about two feet from the end of the tower, so it takes up but little room. The top of wheel is about 50 feet from the ground. People laughed at us, and predicted all manner of failures. Now what can it do? Well, in a good wind it will lift and elevate the fodder into the second story, where one hand can feed the fodder cutter. We can also grind corn, or rye, or oats, either coarse or fine. We grind all our meal for family use on the mill. It is self-feeding and self-regulating. We can grind 25 bushels of corn without going near the mill except to pull it into the wind. We shell the corn by wind-power, in a heavy mill. We run a grain elevator, and feed them to their full capacity, and then

happ and hauled in early horses and cattle will eat nearly every bit of it. The entire cost of windmill, grinder and fodder cutter was about \$130. This also includes the manure trower. As soon as available we are sending an additional elevator, wood saw and well. We are well pleased with our outfit.

THE TROTTER AS A COACH HORSE.

One of the most notable things at the recent sale in Chicago was the number of trotting bred horses that were bought to be converted into bang tails, says the "Horse Breeder." One of the most noticeable cases of this kind came when Joy-maker (2:15½) was put up. The contending bidder for him was M. H. Tichnor, whose bid was \$2,600. After the colt was struck off for \$2,700, some one asked the above named gentleman whom he was bidding for.

mares in foal to Royal Arch. Also wear colts and yearling fillies, same breeding.

J. F. DAVIDSON, Hannibal.

Only a Wind-P

But it may lose the race. Horse won't bring as much at the sale.

If LOOKS BAD and indicates weakness

and from this spring, they are coming to believe that Uncle Blatch that they "the world to move," and that if they would keep abreast of the times they must have a little speed along with the higher stepping. Horses that cannot go faster than a hobbled hog are rapidly being superseded by their more nimble brothers, the American light harness

FOR SALE!
 A private treat. Twelve Marcs as follows:
 Three brood mares, all young and
 granddaughters of Barney Wilkes; also five
 grandsons of Barney Wilkes, all young
 and sound. All of the above are
 Nine or under a year old. Will sell at a bargain
 on account of my age and poor health.
 W. F. YOUNG, F.D., at a bargain.
 Springfield, Mass.

MR. WHITNEY BUYS A CRACK PAIR.
Strauss & Hexter announced last Wednesday that they had sold their blue ribbon high steppers, Chesterfield and Challenger, to William C. Whitney, vice-president of the New York City Police Department.

known to have been a long one, for the cross-matched pair of hackneyized trotters were in line for the championship of the show.

When the time happened to be in the ring and when Stanley Hexter exhibited the roan and chestnut steppers in Class 45, and their beauty, style, action and manners attracted his attention before the Judges could deliver their verdict, he was the first to deliver his opinion for the first prize. After deliberating them over for some time, the

beater the price of others. The equine buyers had scarcely left the ring with the blue ribbon on their headstalls when Mr. Whitney sent word that he would take the horses. He also decided to withdraw his bid for the pair of winners in which they had been entered, and he did not compete for the championship on Saturday night. That they might have won it is the opinion of many experts, for they carried off two blue ribbons on the first two days of the show, and have not been beaten.

Both horses are standard bred trotters, an fashionably bred as the king of the turf. Chesterfield, the chestnut horse, is

EUGENE FIELD'S GIVEN FREE
In each person interested in subscribing to the Eugene Field Monument Souvenir

[illegible]

ment to the memory of the beloved poet of childhood. Address

EUGENE FIELD MONUMENT SOUVENIR FUND,
180 Monroe St., Chicago.

(Also at Book stores)

If you also wish to send postage, enclose 16 cts.

